## SHIPBUILDING IN BOSTON

The Business Not Affected by the Eastern War.

VIEWS BY VETERAN BUILDERS.

Free Trade in Shipping and Shipping · Materials Demanded.

BOSTON, May 5, 1877. What a national blessing it would be if this war on "the beautiful blue Danube" would revive the protrate shipbuilding interests of America. It would be a gratilying verification of the old adage, that "It is ind that blows nobody good," and here in New England there would be a perfect shout of delight from usands of skilled mechanics, who have for many years earned but a scanty remuneration for more canty labor. The time was when East Boston, shipbuilding centres of the country; but for many a their yards have been almost wholly deserted Take it in East Boston, for instancewhere have been turned out upward of 500 vessels of inhabitants-and we find the business almost wholly prostrated. This, I may add, is equally true of the other points named; and, indeed, it may be assumed that there is the same inactivity and desire for revival in every shippard along the coast of Maine.

WILL THE FOREIGN WAR AFFECT AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING ?

It is an unsettled question in the minds of Boston builders whether or not their business will be stimu-lated by the war between Russia and Turkey. That there will be an increased demand for carrying facilities on the ocean highway is universally admitted, but they shake their heads gravely and say that the stupid laws of the United States are an effective barrier to shipbuilding in America. Reference, of course, is had to the heavy duty imposed upon imported st entering into the construction of both wooden and iron Your correspondent has been surprised at the intense feeling manifested by some of the Boston builders on this matter, and the views which they give niterance to are well worthy the early and earnest attention of the coming Congress.

PREE TRADE IN SHIPPING. It is general free trade in shipping that is demanded, and the public sentiment in favor of it found expression in this vicinity long before there was any thought of the present hostilities between Turkey and Russia. Some six months ago the Boston Free Trade Club forwarded to General Banks, for presentation to Con-Gress, a potition asking, in effect, that "any and all restrictions which prevent citizens of the United States from buying ships built anywhere outside of their own territory and sailing them under the natheir own territory and salling them under the na-tion's flag, be at once removed, and that, from the date of the passage of a bill to this effect, they may be al-lowed to have ships built, or buy those now alloat in any part of the world." And the potition furthermore asked "that such alterations be at once made in the present tariff as will enable any and all articles which are needed in the home construction of iron or wooden ships of any kind to be admitted in the United States free of duty."

are needed in the home construction of iron or wooden ships of any kind to be admitted in the United States free of duty."

James L. Townsend, or the new shipbuilding firm of Smith & Townsend, informed your correspondent that he noped rather than anticipated a revival of his business on account of the Eastern war. His firm, he said, was now engaged only in building a single bark of 1,000 tons, and that was being built on their own account. In discussing the petition which the Free Trade Club had sent to Congress, Mr. Townsend declared himself in favor of universal and opposed to partial free trade. England, he said, is a free trade country, and consequently we are in a worse condition than it we were England, he said, is a free trade country, and consequently we are in a worse condition than it we were England opportunity for the said of our fron, and there was no disturbing element to increase its value, but England advanced the price of her fron, and we followed after in the same track, and with no perceptible reason for so doing. Now, if we had been satisfied with the price we were then receiving for iron, and not increased and we would have been able to compete with England. A bill based on the Free Trade Club petition, remarked Mr. Townsend, would be to the advantage of the shipbuilders only, and if passed would be in oparticular benefit to those who are engaged in the various industries that go into the make up of a ship. Mr. Townsend was in avor of allowing those who can procure the best raw material and produce it at the least cost to do so; but when a country places any restriction he invored a law that would benefit those who pay taxes and have to bear the burden of the country. Yellow metal is now admitted to the foreign trade, but here the law becomes a disturbing element, for it says an American vessel cannot engage in the coastwise trade for three successive months without paying duty. Mr. Townsend expressed substantially the earme views relative to French and Engleinbus to American Lloyds, and te masters' Association, the latter more than the other two having the confidence of shipowners. He believed that a bill based on the pention reterred to would not increase labor, because the policy of the other governments being to protect their own incustry, they would so shape their own laws in classing their vessels that they would nave the same chance in foreign markets, and being thus enabled to compete with the best built American ships they would, of course, get the labor. We should, he said, as a commercial people, give class and character to our snipping, and then we would be treated with the same respect and consideration as vessels of other nationalities. Universal free trade would regulate the classing if vessels in time, and it would also regulate all phases of commerce, and we, in the United States, would occupy the places that belong to us.

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With an India Shiffelti Der Says.

The venerable D. D. Kelly, who has carried on the business in East Boston for nearly half a century, is another gentleman who looks for 70.7, little activity in his business growing out of the Eastern war, unless a free trade law is passed. He said that he was like his neighbors—doing hardly anything in the way of business. His views in lavor of free trade were fully as decided as those of Mr. Townsend. "It is a fact," he said, "that we can build the same kind of a ship, with the same material and under the same conditions, as cheap as any country in the world; but we have to pay a duty on fron, hemp and other commodities that go into the construction of a ship, and still the duties amount to but little, say, for instance, about five per cent of the entire cost of the vossel. Foreign copper is better on the vorage than American, possibly because they use Dhill Metal, and a man who desires to metal his ship takes ber to England, where he buys his motal free of duty, and the English soil their metal cheaper to go on ships than they will to export it. This is to encourage labor, you know. When a ship is to be metalled the owner generally overhauls her entirely. Foreign ships in an American port cannot take metal out of bond, consequently they do their repairing at home at the expense of a vast amount of labor to this country. Promitmore y Taxarios.

Another drawback to American commerce is that every ship that goes into an American port has to pay once a year a tax of thirty cents a ton—for instance, a vessel of 700 tons has to pay a tax of \$210 a year. No other country inflicts this tax. Still another great burden to the commercial interests of this metallication and the commercial interests of the United States is one by which American vessels are done in the appearance of the contract of the world when he had a still a

VIRGINIA FEUDS.

A REMARKABLE MURDER TRIAL TO COME-AN EX-SOLDIER UNDER INDICTMENT FOR SHOOT-ING A PRISONER-SAD SOCIETY DOINGS.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 4, 1877.

One of the old war tragedies of West Virginia has been revived under peculiarly interesting circum stances. It is unquestionably a very extraordinary case. There are plot and mystery, sentiment, jea ousy, patriotism, political hatred and blood enough in it for the most vivid of French fiction. The mystery has crystallized into two versions, but neither, ac-cepted as true, is wholly satisfactory. Asserting and uphoiding the one are a numerous class of people in the section, all sympathizers openly or coverily with the rebellion, who adhere to a belief that one of their number. James R. Ice, was murdered by a federa soldier, Isaac Thompson, under the guise of military authority. The other side is maintained by the defenders of the Union cause residing throughout the upper end of the State and especially those living in locality in which the killing of Ice took place.

ICE ARRESTES. active though secret sympathy with the Confederate forces. For this reason Major Showalter, officer in command of a detachment of the Sixth West Virginia volunteers, stationed at Grafton, ordered him arrested. This order issued through Lieutenant Freeman, and was executed by two privates, Thompson and Watson. The arrest of Ice took place in his field, on the 18th of June, 1864. There was no bloodshed or resistance. The Lieutenant, prisoner and two soldiers were neighbors, all living within an area of three or The prisoner was conducted to the nouse of Lieutenant Freeman, where the four dined together, and talked over the charges against Mr. Ice. Atter this conversation the Lieutenant permitted the prisoner to go free; but, for some unaccountable reason, simost immediately afterward or-dered his rearrest. Thompson was detailed to

countable reason, simost immediately afterward ordered his rearrest. Thompson was detailed to perform this service, and in doing so he killed his man, who refused to halt, but fied when ordered to stand. Watson, the other soldier, testified before the Grand Jury that he overtook Thompson in time to see him fire the shot which killed lee. Thompson admits the shooting, and pleads justification under the head of obedience to military orders. What induced the Lieutenant to so suddenly change his mind will probably never be known, as he is now dead, and he alone could have explained.

STRANGE COMPLICATIONS.

Lieutenant Freeman's death furnishes a sequal that places the case in a somewhat pecutar light. Among his papers was found an unsigned letter, said to be in the handwriting of a well known stock raiser in Marion county, named Henderson Sterms, advising Freeman to have lee killed, alleging that he was a dangerous man to the Union cause, and should be effectually put out of the way. After Freeman's death, which occurred about three years since in the West, Mrs. Freeman returned to her old home in Marion. Sne subsequently became involved in trouble with Sterms, and resolved to use the letter against him. It was accordingly placed before the Grand July recently in session at this place. Evidence was produced as to the handwriting of Stearns, but the jury refused to find a bill against him. Among other witnesses before the tirand Jury which has just indicted Thompson for murder in the first degree was Flora Petiti, who is said to be an illegitimate daughter of loe, and whose mother had been the cause of serious trouble between lee and Sterms. It is alleged that this quarrel induced Sterms to write the unonymous letter before mentioned. Flora Petiti endeavored to procure the indictment for the murder of a pedier near this piace last July of three men named Calvin Hurst, Moses Lamb and Eli Hurst, who, it is asserted, are in some mysterious way connected with the lee affair and whose prosecution would cast further light

the stand.

It is difficult to imagine the intensity of feeling that the work of the Grand Jury has caused among the partianns of both sides. Those sympathizing with the rebellion and sustaining young Ice in his attempt to avenge his father seem filled with a determination that Thompson shall pay for his deed, while hundreds and thousands of former Union soidiers living within a radius of fitty or seventy-live miles are aroused in behalf of their old comrade and will see at any cost that he is not touched by the State Court. The existing are pushing the light renewed from the other quarter, and have arranged for a two days' encampment at Fairmont, commencing with the 20th inst. Their exact purpose is not made known, but it is announced in a local paper that it will be peaceable. The prisoner's trial will not take place for some time yet, and he has been released on bail by Judge Lewis, eight or ten of the leading republican citizens of the county signing the bond. The encampment will be principally to show all who may be interested that they are ready for business if the question is brought to an issue by the other side. This movement has created an uncomfortably serious feeling of apprehension, and many are deprecating it as revolutionary, denoral Kelley, who had command of the military division including the scene of the present troubles, denounces the action of the Marion Grand Jury in the bitterest possible terms. He stated to a Herald presentative in Washington yesterday that he intended to make it a personal duty to come here and see, either by law or force as might be most desirable, that no soldier of the sommand should be subjected to sentence by a petty State court of Southers ay mpathies. He said he OLD ANTIPATHIES ABOUSED. of his command should be subjected to sentence by a petty State court of Southern sympathies. He said he was aware that this was serious talk, but that he was aware just how serious and was prepared to abide the consequences, as he regarded it a matter in which the country would sustain him and his old "Boys in blue,"

aware just how serious and was prepared to abide the consequences, as he regarded it a matter in which the country would sustain him and his old "Boys in blue."

CHARGES OF JURY PACKING.

There are various charges afloat—amid the large amount of excited gossip over the tee upheaval—that the Grand Jury was packed by Sheriff Maniy for the special purpose of getting at least one of the two exsoldiers presented. This is probably untrue as far as Manly is concerned, as old war recollections are a tender subject with him, in view of certain complications similar to the one in question in which he is said to be interested. But the jury stood eleven democrats to five republicans and its foreman, U. N. Arnett, is lather of the prosecuting attorney, who in conjunction with young ice is working up the case against Thompson. This disparity in political complexion on the jury in a county which elected a democratic ex-rebel sheriff by six majority last fall has excited a good deal of sharp comment. UNDESHRABLE RECOLLECTIONS.

Ex-Governor Pierpont, who had seven years' experience as the head of the restored government of Virginia and is a man of conservative republican views, in a conversation with a reporter to-day, deprecated in harsh language the revival of old political leads. He says the war history of West Virginia is a fabric of these unhappy events, that the renewal of one will undoubtedly lead to the opening of others, and these in turn would ultimately bring about a general upturning that would operate very injuriously to the interests of society in the State. He thinks it is quite remarkable, from a political standpoint, that after the lapse of lourteen years and almost immediately after the succession of democrats to power in the country a Union soldier should be dragged to jail and finally forced to give a heavy bond for his personal ireedom pending his trial, all upon an old military set of which he had been once judicially and honorably acquitted.

The brutal manner in which Thompson's arrest was made is an ill

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SUBBENDER OF THE HOSTILES SIILL GOING ON-THE TROOPS CONCENTRATING FOR A NEW CAMPAIGN.

FORT ELLIS, M. T., April 20, 1877. Despatches just in indicate anxiety on the part of Ger eral Miles in the matter of the surrender of bostiles at Tongue River. The occurrence of last season causes with him evident distrust of the Crows, his just received letter to General Brisbin asking the "keeping egation of Sloux remaining here to proof of good in-tentions during the absence of others now returning to a council at which the question of surrender will be

are indorsed by General Miles' despatch of the 5th inst-to General Brisbin. He writes:-"As there is no forage here, and probably will be none before the arrival of the first boat up the Yellowstone, you may make short Minneconjous, Sans Arcs, Arrapahoes and Brules, under Crazy Horse, were on Tongue River, above Otter Creek, early in January, and were driven up the lor mer stream. About 200 went to their agencies, and the remainder (about 800 lodges, took reinge on the Little flore. After our engagement of January I sent to them, giving them opportunity to come in or take the cousequences. A delegation arriving to learn terms of peace it was returned with instructions, when a runner from Spotted Tail met it, whereupon the hostiles camped, and a larger one came in to obtain, if possible, better terms. Their prominent men remain with me in evidence of good laith, the remainder having gone to take part in the council on Little Powder River. Some will come in, some return to their agencies, and against the romainder we must contend. A large part of the Uncappas, Sitting Buil's following, have been for some time in the British Possessions, while he personally has been nunted about between the Missouri and Little Missouri rivers. Not long since he was near the latter stream, and there were some 300 or 400 lodges on the Little Powder about a month ago. These, I think, make in the aggregate all the hostiles out; they have very intile ammunition. As you move down still hunt the buffalo. Under no circumstances, however, should your horses be allowed to run buffalo. I wish all the Crows possible to be brought with you. Send Lieutenant Doane to the Crow Agency to enlist seventy, and let him bring as many others who will join him for rations and ammunition. Hone should rejon you by striking across the Big florn and Little Big Horn, and should hunt for cachés of meat and stock in the canyons of the Big Horn. He must not go fariner cast than Prairie Dog Creek, and then cross down the Rosebud."

Mies thinks a body of hostile Cheyennes will move down the Tongue, and that any Crow spurt upon that river would upset his plans. His interpreter and the Sioux delegation mentioned were expected to return within ten days, by which time no wanted Brisbin to reach the cantonment. Doane is now at the agency, being additionally ordered not to enlist any of the twelve Crows who killed the Sioux chiefs and to secure the rife now their precented by General the remainder (about 800 lodges) took reluge on the Little Hore. After our engagement of January I sent

## GENESIS AND GEOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

will probably be prejudiced against reading anything more, supposing that it can add nothing to what has been so vigorously canvassed from every point of view. But no previous attempt at a solution of the apparent difference of the geological and Mosaic histories of creation has yet proved satisfactory to the writer, nor does he claim that his theory is more satisfactory than the dozens of theories adduced by learned men of almost every civilized country on both sides o the Atlantic. No more is claimed for the present bypothesis than that it is within the range of possibility, and indeed no more can be said of the best of thes numerous attempts at solution. I do not believe that the reader will open his Bible at the first chapter of Genesis and read the first five verses, containing the general fact of creation and the history of the first day, or the creation of light, and then, smitting the intermediate verses to the fourteenth, read the history of the fourth day, extending from the fourteenth to the fourth day, extending from the fourteenth to the nineteenth verses, and relating to the creation of the sun, moon and stars, he will at once perceive a closer connection between the two parages than exists between either and the intervening passages. Let him then resume at the point from which he omitted—the close of the fifth verse—read from the sixth through the eighth verse (the second day, or the creation of the firmament and the dividing of the waters from the waters) and again omit to verse twenty; then reading verses twenty to twenty-three inclusive, he cannot fail to perceive the close connection between the second day, or the division of the waters from the waters, and the fifth day continuing the general subject of the waters, and their bringing forth abundantly moving creatures and lowls. Then lot the reader return to the account of the third day, verses nine to thirteen inclusive, in which the dry land appears with grass, the herb with seed and the tree yielding fruit. Now, taking up the sixth day, verses twenty-four to thirty-one, the intimate connection between them as here pointed out will be forcible and striking.

It is naturally inquired, What right have we to displace and distort Scripture so violently, and, if any, what is to be gained by such a ruthless procedure? Those familiar with historical geology will not fail to perceive how well the proposed reading tailies with the fact of geological history, that vegetation in general preceded animal life in time, and this fact—the principal difficulty to be reconciled with the contrary assergeneral fact of creation and the history

preceded animal life in time, and this lact—the princi-pal difficulty to be reconciled with the contrary asser-tion of the ordinary interpretation of Scripture—gives promise of clearing up minor difficulties in its own

olution.

But, the reader will say, how can such an arbitrary displacement of passages of Scriptural narration by possible without profane and sacrilegious tampering with the word of God, even where looked at with liberal and charitable acknowledgment that superstitious reverence for the letter may be carried to and it capable of abuse? The following diagram affords at answer:—

1. A.	4. B.
2, ċ.	5. D.
3. E.	6. F.

Now, there is nothing on earth to render it impossible that Meses, or wheever wrote Genesis, could have written the part of his work relating to the history of creation on a single sheet of papyrus or other such writing material, without numbering the days, in the manner indicated in the diagram, intending the order A, B, C, D, E, F, and leaving it folded vertically in the middle, so that the order was lable to be mistaken for and copied as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 by the scribes who compiled his writings. Or he might have taken three equal tablets of stone, wax or clay and have written A and B on the opposite sides of one, C and D of another and E and F of a third, and these tablets might have been ignorantly placed together so as to read 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Mr. Editor, I claim no pre-eminence for this merely admixsible hypothesis. However much the absurdity and fancifalness of the idea may excite even ridicule, all must admit its truth to be within the bounds of possibility.

HISTORY OF THE DESERT I AND I AME

HISTORY OF THE DESERT LAND LAW.

[San Francisco Bulletin, April 28.] The operation of the Desert Land law in the Visalia district is attracting some attention to the history of the law itself. It may be traced to a bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Luttrell about three years ago, to provide for the reclamation by irrigation of sage brush or desert lands in Lassen county. These sage brush lands were unproductive and failed to invite pre-emption under the Agricultural Land law. With the passage of the Lassen county Desert Land law these sage

democratic lawyer of local prominence, have been considered to five a contract of the contract

what is popularly believed to be average agricultural land has, through its instrumentality, passed into the hands of a few speculators. And, in this connection, we have the unpleasant scandal of a batch of federal officials figuring in the rôle of pre-emption dummies in the interest of these speculators. The Desert Land law is ovidently so imperfect and the opportunities which it offers for the improper appropriation of much of the public domain are so great that it will no doubt undergo a thorough revision at the next session of Congress. In the meantime, however, considerable mischief may be accomplished under it.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Bar ett.—The first Monday motion calendar will be called

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Held by Judge Barrett.—The first Monday motion calendar will be called at twelve o'clock.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Held by Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels.—Non-enumerated motions Nos. 1 to 69 (inclusive); preferred causes, Nos. 80 to 136 (inclusive); enumerated motions, Nos. 140 to 311 (inclusive); and Nos. 200%, 221%, 265%.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Held by Judge Van Brudt.—Demutrer. Nos. 1 to 21 (inclusive); law and fact, Nos. 105, 181, 396, 287, 323, 151, 348, 65, 209, 226, 229, 296, 352, 353, 356, 357, 360, 364, 365, 367, 368, 190, 331, 370, 371, 373, 375, 576.

Supreme Court—Chrut—Part 1—Held by Judge Doboone.—Nos. 1, 3679, 2895, 3103, 3153, 3155, 3157, 1867, 3173, 3271, 3272, 2895, 4673%, 777, 3175, 2779, 4723, 99, 3285, 155, 2721, 1381, 1003%, 10381%, 2933, 4517, 3943, 4647, 7767, 3291, 1988, 3971, 3071, 3071, 4912, 3293, 3296, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 309, 3333, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3322, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3322, 3327, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3317, 3317, 3318, 321, 3228, 2328, 2296, 2384, 2402, 2406, 1388, 2444, 2488, 2618, 2484, 2574, 509, 2442, 2256, 2218, Part 3—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 3582, 15581, 2773, 4933, 148, 2159, 13444, 3548, 2618, 2624, 2674, 509, 2442, 2256, 2218, Part 3—Held by Judge Supreme Court—General Term.—Held by Judge Sedgwick, Speir and Freedman—Appeais from Orders—Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive. General Calendar—Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive. General Calendar—Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive. General Calendar—Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive.

Sedgwick, Speir and Freedman-Appeals from Orders-Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive. General Calendar-Nos. 1 to

SCPERROR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Reid by Judges Sedgwick, Speir and Freedman—Appeais from Orders—Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive.

SCPERROR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Curtis.—The calendar will not be called before the second Monday of May, 1877.

SCPERROR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Sanford.—Nos. 887, 1034, 926, 513, 762, 270, 927, 1191, 228, 1127, 1134, 1135, 511, 248, 683, 738, 448, 449, 539, 540, 635, 474 %, 552, 554, 778. Parts 2 and 3 will not be held this Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, Robinson and Larremore.—Motions and appeals from orders, Nos. 1 to 28, inclusive. Appeals from this court and reserves reports. Nos. 29 to 79, inclusive. Appeals from Marine Court, Nos. 80 to 161, inclusive. Added caunes, Nos. 162, 163.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 1 to 35, inclusive. Demutrer—Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Nos. 1518, 1619, 1199, 698, 1909, 237, 337, 714, 473, 1539, 960, 1225, 1192, 330, 259, 1550, 1637, 892, 953, 867, 1036, 1039, 966, 885, 965, 465, 1135, 660, 1299, 928. Parts 2 and 3 will not be held this term.

MARINE COURT—Term. Term.—Part 1—Held by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 8160, 8850, 2691, 3767, 8439, 8053, 8537, 8200, 8414, 3123, 7459, 7460, 8848, 8782, 8669, 3263, Parts—Held by Judge Goopp.—Nos. 8462, 8629, 9349, 6902, 4043, 5714, 2244, 8509, 8421, 8631, 5933, 8773, 5457, 8774, 1597, 7199, 6173, 7455, 9418, 5692, 8555, 7970, 7378, 6220, 738, 8112.

COCKET OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Frank B. Sunelle, grand larceny; Same vs. John Reilly, telonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Reilly, telonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Reilly, telonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Ryan, assault and battery; Same vs. John Ryan, assault and battery; Same vs. John Ryan, assault and battery; Same vs. John Polopeys. Charles Jackson, robbery; Same vs. Francis Humphreys and William H. Taylor, robbery; Same vs. John Polopeys. Charles Jackson, robbery; Same v

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Table, Curtains, Mirrors, Turkins Furniture, Silvetware, & Call immediately. Residence 51 West 24th st., neal
Matison equare. AT RESIDENCE -PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SACRI

BUYERS OF RICH FURNITURE, FINE PAINTINGS Ornaments, &c., attend the auction sale Tuesday, St at 37 East 20th. See auctions.

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dev. will pay from 50s. to \$1 50 per yard for Carpets.
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FURNITURE.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and dicloths at W. GUIN EVAN'S. 689 Stn av. Weekly or monthly payments. Every article as represented. PAY HIGHEST PRICE FOR SECOND HAND FUR Initure, Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Address CASI Herald Uptown office.

Herald Uptown office.

Kiss' PATENT FOLDING BEDS-MOST U-EFUL Articles for dwelling or business, in tables, bureaus, desks, &c.; require very small space; have no appearance of bed, all bedding placed in; besides, have useful drawers, bookcase, &c. Manufactured by E. KISS, 132 Prince st.

ARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES FOR FURBINISMS and Carpets for cash or liberal terms of payment at COPERTHWAITS, 135 and 157 Chatham st.; 13 large watercome.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND BEST PARLOR AND
Rofa Beds are PAYNE'S patent. 101 4th av. MISPIT CARPETS, OLLCLOTHS AND MATTINGS SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES.

2 BROADWAY -- RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS 8 WEST 44TH ST. -A GIRL AS COOK IN A PRIVATE Olamily; understands all kinds of cooking cellent baker; best city reference.

O LIVI GSTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN Of cook, wash and from city reference. 13 WEST 44TH ST. - A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS

14 WEST 47TH ST. (LATE EMPLOYER'S).-A: and baking, no objection to the country for the summer Call from 10 till 2. 16 WEST 18TH ST. A RESPECTABLE COLORED

20 WEST 17TH ST.-AS GOOD COOK: WILL AS from present place. Call until 1 o'clock. 20 COOK in a private family; will assist with washing willing and obliging; best city reference.

26 EA T 36 PH ST. - AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAM 26 STONE ST.-AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WO 30 WEST 44TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE YOUNG and froning; best city reference

38 WEST 137H ST.-FIRST RATE COOK AND 40 WEST 13TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, REAR. - A RE-42 WEST 27TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S). -A

44 EAST 32D ST. A COMPETENT WOMAN AS Affect class cook in a private family: a thorough cook and baker; can take charge of sitchen and marketing; near, and not alraid of work; the country preferred; 12 years' reference from last place. 46 LAST 26TH ST. (PHESENT EMPLOYER'S.)-46 WEST 36TH ST. TWO GIRLS: ONE AS COOK and to assist with washing or as laundress; the other as chambermist and wateress, in a private tamity. Can be seen at present employer's.

65 WEST 48TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)-A Obsteady respectable young woman, who is a good cool in every branch; good meat cook; also makes best soups bread, bisenits, pastries, &c.; desires the country; best city reference; no cards answered.

67 WEST 55TH ST (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A 68 Li ROY ST. A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT 69 CANAL ST., TOP FLOOR. - YOUNG WOMAN AS 7 UNIVERSITY PLACE, FIRST FLOOR -A GER-89 WEST 11TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; good city refer-

9-2 HORATIO ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK
2 in a small private family: is willing to help with the
washing; no objection to the country; good city reference.
Call for two days. 107 SWEST 41ST ST.—A CAREFUL, COMPETENT milk and butter.

100 MOTT ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT -A RE in a private family; best reference. 109 TH AV.-A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK washer and irouer in a small family; good city refer

114 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer, or laundress or to do general housework; city or country; best city reference. Call or address. 117 WEST 17TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S) .- A 117 WEST 46TH ST.-A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK

121 WEST 30TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON 121 EANT 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS lived with present curplayer for 13 years, where she can be seen for two days. Monday and Teeslay. 122 WEST 20TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS bermaid and waitress; country preferred; best reference.

124 as first class cook; understands all kinds of deserts; no objection to a boarding house; would go in the country; city reference. country; city reference.

125c WEST 247H ST. (BING SECOND BELL).—A
family; the country preferred; a thorough cook and baker
can take charge of kitchen and marketing; neat and
afraid of work; first class reference. Can be seen on Monday

134 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE reference from last place. 136 EAST 281H ST.-A RESPECTABLE WOMAN

141 WEST 21ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER).—
141 Two young girls: one as first class cook; other as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the work of a private family together; four years reference.

154 wman; good cook, washer and froner; good baker; no objection to boarding house.

156 American woman as first class cook. Call or address.

157 WEST 33D ST.-A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS in a small private family; good city references. 205 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—ing house; good city reference from last place. 208 as good cook; would assist in washing and ironing;

208 EAST 44TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS 210 EAST 59TH ST.- & YOUNG GIRL AS COOK city reference. Call for two days. 211 WEST 29TH ST.-A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS

213 EAST 20TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS ence. Call for two days at last employer's. 215 WEST ISTH ST. BETWEEN 7TH AND STH cook; no objection to do general housework; best city refer-ence. Can be seen for two days. 220 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD

221 EAST 74TH ST. - A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS for two days.

22 Lash 35TH ST.-A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK,
22 Lash and from in a private family; good bread and
biscuit maker; good city reference.

22 Least 21ST ST.-A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD
22 lcook; willing to assist with washing and froning;
willing to go in the country; first class city reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST.-A PROTESTANT WOMAN 22.3 EAST 78TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.
22.3 EAST 78TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.
and ironer; city or country; best city reference. 22. WEST 20TH ST -A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS Differences and dishes desects, jellies, creams, &c.; good city references. Apply for two days.

226 EAST 121ST ST. A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN best city reference. 230 WEST 28TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE YOUNG french and sil kinds of family cooking; best city reference.

225 EAST 28TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE YOUNG french and sil kinds of family cooking; best city reference.

225 EAST 28TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference.

2.7 EAST 24TH ST. -A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, Washer and ironer or to do general housework. 241 WEST 46TH ST.-A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN

244 WEST 47TH ST. A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER 244 and fromer; seven years' reference.

244 EAST 55Th ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS family; best city reference 246 West 47TH St., ROOM 3.-TWO GIRLS and waitress; good references.

246 7FH AV. A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL first country preferred; excellent personal reference. Ring first bell.

248 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOK,—AS COOK, country; city reference.

255 WEST 18TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

255 7TH AV. - A PRENCH GIRL AS FIRST CLASS 261 WEST 3-TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Electron to the contract of the contra 266 WEST 34TH ST. -A RESPECTABLE COLORED

200 woman as cook or to do general houses little girl with her; low wages. Call for two days. 30 2 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN abort distance in the country; good reference from last place. Call or address.

place. Call or address.

303 WEST 37TH ST., CORNER STH AV., IN
303-crockery store.—A young woman as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; 25, years' effectence from last employer. 303 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUN. in a small private family; best city reference. No cards ar

30 4 EAST 50TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE PROTES family; best city reference.

308 EAST 33D ST.-A TOUNG GIRL AS COOK, willing and obliging; would go to the country; good city reference. 212 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Discretified and game; is a good baker; good city reference from her less place. Call or address.

332 EAST 25TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE YOUNG dress; good city reference. 222 EAST 48TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE GIRL Distriction of the cook, wash and ir in or do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. 340 WEST 26TH ST. -A RESPECTABLE WOMAN 350 WEST 17TH ST.-A PROT STANT WOMAN AS pastry baker; no objection to the country; good city reference. ence.

362 OTH AV.—A GIRL AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN
Oughly; three years' city reference from last place. 271 WEST 52D ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS: ONE AS and wateres; no objection to a small distance in the country; good city reference. 408 EAST 11TH ST -A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS t ke care of milk and butter; no objection to the country or boarding house; best city reference. 409 EAST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTA-as good plain cook; would assist with washing; good city reference.

Cooks. &c.

Cooks.

321 WEST 25TH ST -A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK

324 EAST 20TH ST. -A RESPECTABLE GIRL AT 15 per country. The stress cook; willing to do coarse washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

326 EAST 30TH ST., ROOM 16.-A RESPECT Cable girl as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

330 cook in a private family; willing to help with wash, ing and ironing; best reference from last place.
332 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PIRST 932 class cook; city or country; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES.

425 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS 441 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EX-lug; city or country; best city reference. 448 class cook; excellent baxer; willing to assist with washing; good city reference.

471 OTH AV -A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN fancy cooking; can take thorough charge of a gentleman's kitchen; is highly recommended. 490 cerli AV., FIRST FLOOR,—AS FIRST CLASS observed in all its branches; pastry of every sind, bread and biscut baker; cannot be better; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days. 508 18T AV.—AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; 508 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-stands the care of milk and butter: no objection to the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

514 EAST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—TWO the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days. 602 WEST 49TH ST.-A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK 654 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 2.—A YOUNG city or country; first class reference. 605 6TH AV. IN SHOR STORK —A RESPECTA-cook; understands baking and all kinds of good cooking; references; country preferred. 690 STH AV., PIRST FLOOR.-A GERMAN GIRL

696 2D AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE on a private family; no objection to go in the country for the summer; excellent city reference. 7471 6TH AV.-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND 805 respectable young girl as good cook, washer and troner; best city references from last place.

878 TH AV.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, 906 6TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.-A 1.246 2D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 65TH STR.—Ironer; best city reference.

A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITUATION WITH A

AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK; Athoroughly understands her business in desserts and baking; city or country. Can be seen at present employ-er's, and address M. C. K., box 183 Herald Uptown office. A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK; THOR-city reference, Address C. L., box 191 Herald Untown office, A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN COOK AND laundress; willing to do general housework in a private family; city or country. Address M., box 162 Herald Branch office.

PROTESTANT GOOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAIT-resses, nurses, also laundresses, at Ladies' Private Reg-istry, 100 West 41st. No charge. Chambermaids, &c.

10 WEST 44Til ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAM-12 EAST 52D ST.-A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST

16 EAST 22D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)-A 34) WEST 40TH ST. (LAST EMPOYER'S).—A
2-respectable girl as champermaid and waitress; best
city reterences. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock. 20 EAST 220 ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S), 47 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN (PRESENT EM Plover's) .-To do unstairs work and help with washing and ironing. Call from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 49 WEST 25TH ST.-YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBER

68 LEROY ST. - A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT five years' reference. 75 MADISON AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAM.
Tobermaid; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days. 102 WEST 28TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—
102 Young pirl as chambermaid and to assist two days is
the kitchen; willing and obliging. Call for two days.

105 EAST 287H ST.-A RESPECTABLE PROTES. Ring the bell. 108 WEST 24TH ST.-A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAM and ironing; best city reference. 1091 West 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—
1092A young girl as chambernaid and waitress; can be recommended as good laundress; good city reference. 100 WEST 41ST SE.-A TIDY YOUNG GIRL AS

109 THE AV. RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAM-122 WEST 54TH ST.-A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAM. 124 WEST 40TH ST.-A RESPECTABLE YOUNG

128 EAST 32D ST.-A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBER family; best city reference from last place. 137 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).-TWO bermaid and waitress; the other as cook. 141 WEST SOIH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR housework in a small family; willing to do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; good city reference.

good city reference.

14 9 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; willing and obliging.

15 Louise St.—A RESPECTALE YOUNG family; best city reference. Call on or address on Monday. 152 WEST 28TH ST.-A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY

154 WEST 330 ST.-A RESPECTABLE COLORED Call for two days. 168 WEST 48Th ST. (TAILOR STORE).-A RE 174 CANAL ST.-A GERMAN GIRL AS GHAM address E. C. M. 200 EAST 45TH ST.-A YOUNG WOMAN AT

201 WEST 18TH ST. - A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER 203 EAST 32D ST.-A YOUNG GIRL, WITH GOOD American family. Address. 207 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).

209 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.-

215 EAST 20TH ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE reference from last place. 215 EAST 29TH ST., ROOM 3.—A YOUNG WOMAN city or country; good city reference.

2-20 MADISON Sf.-A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a boarding house; willing to help with washing and ironing; good reference. 233 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WO-with plain sewing; private ramily or first class boarding house highly recommended from last employers; day a